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with the discussion over the new Constitution and ending with the "accession" of Jackson to the throne of power, and that covers the remaining years, including, of course, the struggle over slavery and the Civil War in the hundred that are left. That Professor Channing's book is lacking on the side of perspective must be one of the faults connected with this uneven treatment of different periods.

Professor Channing, however, has written so readable an account of the causes of the Revolution, and of the social conditions out of which it took its rise, that one may well overlook the faults that are so conspicuous in his later chapters. It is pleasing to note, too, in this age of newspaper warfare, that so little space is given to the mere details of battles. Instead of the usual account of the fights and skirmishes of the Revolution we have an interesting comparison of the military qualifications of the American and British leaders, and an estimate of the character of the contest, wherein, while due credit is given the importance of foreign aid to the cause, Professor Channing ascribes the successful issue to the genius of our generals and the courage of our soldiers. Furthermore, we welcome the emphasis that is placed upon the fact that the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence is English and not French.

Space is lacking to do more than note the author's failure to adequately describe the economic importance of the formative period from 1815 to 1840, in which we include the growth of the West to political power; to draw attention to the appreciative treatment of the slavery discussions, with their attendant evil, the bullying war with Mexico; and to add that the chapter devoted to the Civil War is a well condensed narrative. Three excellent maps accompany the text.

Of errors of statement we have noted several, but in a general work they are unavoidable. The printer is no doubt responsible for making Lee move the resolution of independence on June 17, and for changing the time of the postponement of its consideration from three weeks to two (p. 86). But we fear he can hardly be held accountable for putting the events of Arnold's treason in the year 1779 (p. 95).

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*Guide to the Study of American History.* By EDWARD CHANNING and ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Pp. xvi, 471. Price, \$2.15. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1896.

The syllabi issued for the students in the American history courses at Harvard University have been well known and highly esteemed for several years. To these syllabi, revised and adapted to their new purpose, Professors Channing and Hart have prefixed a series of brief

articles on the general bibliography of American history and the best methods of giving instruction in this subject, to form the book under review.

The pedagogical part of the book is eminently thoughtful and suggestive. The terse and compact way in which the results of the authors' experience are put, is altogether admirable. To many teachers, especially those in secondary schools, this book will furnish a stimulus to far more enlightened work than has been done hitherto. It opens a wide field of possibilities in the teaching of history which will come as a revelation to many; while its constant insistence on the essential difference between high-school, college and university work, will serve to check ambitious teachers from attempting too much.

The first of the three parts into which the book is divided, is entitled "Methods and Materials." The authors recognize that "the material is still much disorganized, and methods of dealing with it are in many places crude and unformed. To open up highways and foot-paths into this literature, and thus to contribute to sound learning and accurate judgment of cause and effect, is the purpose of this work." After calling attention to the fact that the importance of the study of American history has but recently been recognized in our system of education and defining the extent and position of American history, the authors discuss methods of teaching history in general. Among other happy descriptions in this part of the book is the following:—"Historical reading is like the making of Japanese lacquer work; one imperceptible coating is added to another; by and by it is found that where the layers are most numerous, a pattern stands out in relief. The effect left in the mind from reading many books on the same subject is a picture in which the shades are the spots on which all or most of the authors have touched." The characteristics of a good textbook are explained (p. 41) more clearly than we have found them elsewhere, while proper importance is assigned to the study of physical geography and the use of maps. The sections on the use of libraries, methods of note taking, and reports from students, are especially useful.

The second and third parts of the book are devoted to "Topics and References to Colonial and United States History," down to the year 1865. A brief syllabus of the important points in each subject is given and the references follow, divided into the following classes: general, special, sources and bibliography. Occasionally a brief but luminous criticism is given of the books to which reference is made. This part of the work will be found very valuable to teachers in aiding students to prepare reports.

In a book so loaded with multifarious detail, it is inevitable that

there should be omissions. The South has kept quiet too long about its past; but that is no reason why Northern scholars should not be familiar with what has been written on Southern subjects. This book sins less than most, yet references to Southern works are unduly meagre. For example, the publications of the Filson Club are not found under Kentucky. Cable's "Creoles of Louisiana," is classified as an historical novel (p. 141). Under Maryland, no mention is made of any of the following: Scharf's "Western Maryland," his "Baltimore, City and County;" Alexander's "British Statutes in Force in Maryland;" Kilty's "Report on British Statutes;" Kilty's "Landholder's Assistant;" "The Proceedings of the Conventions of 1774-76;" Ridgely's "Annals of Annapolis;" Riley's "Ancient City." If it be objected that these books are not of the greatest importance, the answer is at once ready that books of the same grade on Massachusetts' history are mentioned. The *Maryland Journal*, which is still published under the name of the *Baltimore American*, is killed off by this work in 1797. Norris' "Digest of Maryland Decisions," published in 1847, is referred to, instead of Brantley's, published in 1895.

Mention is nowhere made of the useful summaries of American historical bibliography, which have appeared for years in the "*Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft*." Other omissions are: Poole's noteworthy article on Witchcraft in the *North American Review*, Bulkeley's "Will and Doom," which is reprinted in the Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, and the series of "Contributions to American Educational History," edited by Professor H. B. Adams.

Occasionally, a book is referred to in one only of two places, when we would expect to find it in both. For example, the Collections of the New Haven Colony Historical Society are found under learned societies, but not under Connecticut. The valuable posthumous work of Brinton Coxe on "Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation" is mentioned on page 290, but not on page 358. Browne's "Maryland" is referred to on page 62, but not on page 254. The North Carolina Colonial Records are mentioned on page 115, but not on page 106.

The separation of biographies from autobiographies is unfortunate, as it makes a search in two alphabets necessary to obtain the references to any one man. On page 120, by a singular mistake, Wallace, instead of Otto, is given the authorship of United States Reports, Vols. 91-107. On page 109, it should be noted that Maine is included under Massachusetts. Emancipation was not "*accomplished*" (p. 320) in Connecticut in 1784, nor in others of the Northern States at the

dates given. The gradual process was *begun* by laws passed at the times referred to. Typographical errors are numerous, as is natural in the first edition of a work containing so many titles of books, proper names, and numerals. The text is usually up to date, but there are occasional lapses, as (p. 54) where it is stated that there is no complete collection of presidential proclamations. The valuable collection now printing at the Government Printing Office should not be overlooked.

These defects, however, are only spots on the face of the sun. The book is sure to be a great help to every teacher, who will use it intelligently, and furnishes a convenient manual for every student of American History.

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*Outlines of Economic Theory.* By HERBERT JOSEPH DAVENPORT. Pp. xii, 381. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1896.

This is a book which appeals to the advanced student rather than to the beginner. While the style is usually clean cut and often striking, the language and terms employed would make hard reading for any one to whom economic concepts were new. This is not necessarily a fault, as most attempts to elementalize, so to speak, economics, have resulted in a sacrifice of manly strength.

The volume has the text-book arrangement. Preceding each chapter is a list of questions, designed to quicken the reader's mind preparatory to the formal discussion. A list of suggestive questions also follows each chapter and each important section, designed as a review and to suggest applications to current topics. One feature is new and valuable. From two to four pages at the close of each chapter are given to selections from the writings of the great economists of all lands bearing on the subjects just discussed. These selections are made with discretion and are a helpful adjunct.

The book is divided into two parts, economics as a science and economics as an art. This division is not made to enable the economist to divest himself of his professional character, and allow him full swing as a man or social philosopher, but is designed to solve difficulties which face the economist as such. It is essentially a difference in standpoint.

The traditional arrangement of the subject matter is disregarded. No special part is devoted to the discussion of production. After treating of value following preliminary considerations, our author at once takes up the subject of distribution, and ends the theoretical part with international trade, monopoly, taxation and currency. His general treatment of theoretical questions is abreast of the latest work.